

Hab. Senegal. Cuming, Metcalfe.

Not very unlike a thin *Solidula*, but provided with lateral teeth.

TELLINA CHINENSIS. *Tel. testâ ovali, solidiusculâ, convexâ, subinæquilaterali, impolitâ, intus extusque candidâ, lævigatâ; margine ventrali subrecto; dorsali, anticè convexiusculo et paululum declivi, posticè subrecto satisque declivi; extremitate posticâ obtusâ; latere antico longiore, rotundato; ligamento — ?; costâ umbonali obsoletâ; dentibus lateralibus nullis.* Long. 0·62; lat. 1 poll.

Hab. China. Mus. Britannicum.

TELLINA ALA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, solidiusculâ, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, nitidâ, convexiusculâ, extus intusque albidd (radio brevi pallidè aurantio in adultis ornatâ), concentricè substriatâ; margine ventrali magis minusve convexo; dorsali anticè convexo et subdeclivi, posticè declivi et prope nates subretuso; latere antico, rotundato, longiore; postico angulato, subrostrato; flexurâ costâque umbonali conspicuis; ligamento subinfosso; cardine, dentibus primariis parvis, et nonnunquam dente laterali antico rudimentali, instructo.*

Var. *Testâ ovato-trigond, solidâ, convexâ, lævi aut sublævigatâ, nequaquam subrostratâ; flexurâ costâque umbonali subinconspicuis.* Long. 1·20; lat. 1·75 poll. Var. long. 1·20; lat. 1·50 poll.

Hab. Ceylon? Mus. Metcalfe, Cuming, Hanley.

An extremely variable species, with somewhat the aspect of *Nymphalis*, but easily distinguished by its lesser convexity, and in general by the presence of a pale orange streak on either side of the umbones, or in the young by the slight rostrum and the possession of regular concentric striæ.

TELLINA IRUS. *Tel. testâ ovatâ aut obovatâ, crassâ (in adultis), subventricosâ, subæquilaterali, impolitâ, extus intusque albidd, concentricè rugulosâ; rugis interruptis minimis, confertissimis, subelevatis; margine ventrali magis minusve arcuato; dorsali anticè convexo et subdeclivi, posticè convexiusculo, elongato et declivi; latere antico paululum brevior, rotundato; postico infernè angulato; lunulâ (in adultis) parvâ, profundâ; ligamento infosso; costâ umbonali subobsoletâ; dentibus satis magnis.* Long. 1·10; lat. 1·40 poll.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming, Walton.

Evidently a perforating species, and allied to the *Petricola ochroleuca* of Lamarck, the true *Tellina fragilis* of Linnæus's own collection.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 3rd, 1843.—George Newport, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited a case of New Holland insects, some being of great rarity, including a new species of *Rhipicerca* of large size.

Mr. F. Bond exhibited some specimens of *Pachyrhynchi* from the

Philippine Islands, which had become discoloured by grease, but which he had restored to brilliancy by immersing them in pure naphtha and then covering them over with powdered chalk for twenty-four hours. This plan was equally applicable to Lepidopterous insects similarly circumstanced.

The following memoirs were read:—

Descriptions of some new *Curculionidæ* from the Philippine Islands. By G. R. Waterhouse, Esq.

Continuation of a memoir on the *Geotrupidæ* and *Trogidæ*. By Mr. Westwood.

May 1st.—George Newport, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Marshall mentioned that in the United Service Museum he had observed an ant's nest, stated to be from abroad, precisely similar to one recently forwarded to the Society from Surrey as the construction of the wood-ant.

He likewise mentioned that the rare moth, *Ephyra pictaria*, had been taken in some plenty at Colchester in April 1842.

Mr. Evans exhibited some curious *Crustacea* recently received from China, and Mr. Westwood various new and interesting Indian insects of different orders, recently added to the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope, including a fine *Gryllus*, like *G. Donovanii*, a new subgenus allied to *Derbe*, some curious *Chalcididæ*, two species of *Celyphus*, &c., also a box of interesting *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera* which he had received from the Berlin museum.

Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a living specimen of an Indian *Harpa-lideous* insect resembling *Platynus angusticollis*, found in an importation of plants from Bombay. He also stated that a specimen of *Cermatia livida* had been found alive on board a ship recently arrived from Madeira.

Mr. Ingpen exhibited a fine specimen of the North American *Saturnia Cecropia*, reared from the chrysalis state by the Rev. Albert Badger.

The completion of Mr. Westwood's memoir on the *Geotrupidæ* and *Trogidæ* was read.

After noticing the views published by Macleay and Latreille as to the relations and classification of the *Geotrupidæ* and *Trogidæ*, the author proceeds to describe those genera which possess 10-jointed antennæ and exerted mandibles and labrum, and which respectively belong to the two families above mentioned as thus characterized.

	GEOTRUPIDÆ.	TROGIDÆ.
<i>Antennarum clava</i>	articulo basali infundibuliformi,	articulis liberis.
<i>Maxillarum lobi</i>	membranacei,	potius cornei, supero ciliato-dentato.
<i>Labii lobi</i>	plerumque porrecti,	plerumque retracti.

GEOTRUPIDÆ.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ	Geotrupes, &c.
Antennæ 10-articulatæ.	
Prothorax haud canaliculatus.	
Tibiæ anticæ 3-dentatæ.	
Mandibulæ uncinatæ	Hybosorus.
Mandibulæ latiores.	
Ungues bifidi.	
Tibiæ posticæ in medio dentatæ ..	Coilodes.
Tibiæ posticæ in medio inermes ..	Silphodes.
Ungues simplices	Chætodus.
Tibiæ anticæ 2-dentatæ	Apalonychus.
Prothorax canaliculatus	Anaides.

TROGIDÆ.

Antennæ 9-articulatæ.	
Corpus breve, latum	Ægialia.
Corpus longum, parallelum	Chiron.
Antennæ 10-articulatæ.	
Corpus supra planum, mentum profunde incisum..	Cryptogenius.
Corpus plus minusve convexum, mentum haud profunde incisum.	
Caput sub pectus haud contractile, corpus haud globosum.	
Pedes mediocres, tarsi gracilibus.	
Prothorax maximus, anticè subbituberculatus	Geobius.
Prothorax mediocris haud anticè subbituberculatus.	
Prothorax anticè plus minusve retusus, maxillarum lobus internus denticulatus.	
Caput maris plerumque cornutum.	
Mandibulæ 4-dentatæ	Orphnus.
Mandibulæ 3-dentatæ	Triodontus.
Caput inerme, mandibulæ 2-dentatæ	Ægidium.
Prothorax et caput simplicia, maxillarum lobus internus in spinam acutam productus	Ochodæus.
Pedes abbreviati, tarsi crassis	Trox and Phoberus.
Caput sub pectus contractile, corpus globosum, and the subgenera separated by Germar in Zeitsch. f. d. Ent.	

The following new species are described in this paper:—

Hybosorus orientalis, Hope MSS. *Niger, nitidus, clypeo punctatissimo, marginato, thorace tenuè punctato; elytris striato-punctatis; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.* Long. corp. lin. 6.—Hab. India orientali.

- Hybosorus thoracicus*, Hope MSS. *Oblongo-ovalis, piceo-rufus; thorace rufo, nitido; capite thoraceque sub lente tenuè punctatis; elytris striato-punctatis; antennis luteis; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.* Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.—Hab. Senegallia.
- Hybosorus pinguis*, W. *Latiior, piceo-niger, elytris nigris, clypeo punctato, thorace sublævi; elytris striato-punctatis; pedibus piceis, brunneo-setosis; antennis fulvis; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.* Long. corp. lin. 3-4.—Hab. Sierra Leone.
- COILODES, W. Insecta Americana. Typus generis *Hybosorus gibbus*, Perty.
- Coilodes chilensis*, W. *Piceus, thorace ♂ rufo-piceo, excavatione magna antica, margineque antico in medio tuberculo prominenti instructo.* Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.—Hab. Chili.
- Coilodes castaneus*, W. *Piceo-castaneus, nitidus; thorace maris parùm excavato; elytris vix geminato-striato-punctatis; pedibus brunneis.* Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.—Hab. Columbia.
- CHÆTODUS, W. Genus novum. Insecta Americæ meridionalis incolæ.
- Chætodus piceus*, W. *Piceus, nitidus; capite thoraceque rudè punctatis; elytris regulariter striatis, luteo-setosis; pedibus valdè setosis; antennarum clava lutea.* Long. corp. lin. 3.—Hab. Brasilia.
- Chætodus irregularis*, W. *Piceus, nitidus; capite thoraceque grossè punctatis; elytris irregulariter striatis, antennarum clava obscuriori.* Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.—Hab. Brasilia.
- Chætodus? basalis*, W. *Piceus, nitidus; elytris basi rufis, punctato-striatis; pedibus elongatis, gracilibus.* Long. corp. lin. 2.—Hab. Cayenne. (Caput deest.)
- SILPHODES, W. et ANAIDES, W. See Journal of Proceedings for September 1841 for an abstract of the characters of these two groups.
- APALONYCHUS, W. Species unica ex insula Cuba.
- Apalonychus Waterhousii*, W. *Fulvo-castaneus, nitidus, lævis, antennarum clava lutea; elytris tenuè et irregulariter punctato-striatis, lateribus longè setosis.* Long. corp. lin. 4.—Hab. Insula Cuba.
- CRYPTOGENIUS, W. See Journal of Proceedings, September 1841.
- TRIODONTUS, W. Species unica. *Orphnus nitidulus*, Guérin, texte de l'Iconographie. Ex insula Madagascar.
- ÆGIDIUM (Dej. Cat. sine descr.). Insecta Americana.
- Ægidium Columbianum*, W. *Nigrum, capite thoraceque lævibus, nitidis; elytris subpiceis, carinatis, et punctis ovalibus obsitis; ♂ pronoto tuberculo frontali et excavatione magna dorsali, ♀ pronoto canaliculato.* Long. corp. ♂ lin. 9; ♀ lin. $7\frac{1}{2}$.—Hab. Columbia.
- Ægidium parvulus*, W. *Angustius, nigro-piceum obscurum, un-*

dique punctatum; elytris bicarinatis, pronoto canali dorsali sub-obsoleto. Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.—Hab. Insula Guadeloupe.

Ægidium Hædulus, Dej. Cat. Nigrum, nitidissimum; pronoto ♂ in medio valdè depresso-punctato, lateribus angulato-elevatis, tuberculoque frontali in utroque sexu armato, ♀ impressione seu canali lato, minime profundo, frontali, elytris magis rotundatis et punctatis, punctis in strias irregulares dispositis. Long. corp. lin. 5-4.—Hab. Brasilia.

Ægidium? Guianense, W. Brevè convexum, castaneum, pronoto posticè parùm angustato; mandibulis extùs cornu obtuso armatis. Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.—Hab. Guiana.

Orphnus Mysoriensis, W. Brunneus seu nigro-piceus, tuberculo elevato in medio marginis postici prothoracis; elytris irregulariter punctatis. Long. corp. lin. $5-4\frac{1}{3}$.—Hab. India orientali, Mysore.

Orphnus picinus, W. Piceo-niger, nitidus; capite ♂ cornu erecto, prothoraceque excavatione magna media, margine postico marginato; elytris striis irregularibus, parùm impressis. Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}-4$.—Hab. India orientali, Bombay.

Orphnus impressus, W. Piceus vel rufo-piceus, capite-posticè in ♀ tuberculo parvo armato pronotoque anticè excavatione triangulari instructo. Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$.—Hab. India orientali centrali.

Orphnus nanus, W. Niger aut castaneus, nitidus, oblongus; capite ♂ cornu brevi, erecto, et pronoto semicirculariter excavato, excavatione haud ultra medium pronoti extensa, lateribusque vix elevatis et in tuberculo terminatis; capite pronotoque vagè punctatis, elytrisque irregulariter striatis, punctisque majoribus in strias rudes dispositis. Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.—Hab. India orientali centrali.

Orphnus Meleagris, Dej. Cat. (ined.) Latus, castaneo-fulvus; elytris stria suturali punctisque irregularibus, capite cornu elevato, conico, frontali pronotoque valdè excavato, lateribus conico-elevatis, versus caput rotundatis. Long. corp. lin. 5.—Hab. Senegallia.

June 4th.—George Newport, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. S. Stevens exhibited specimens of the larvæ of *Leucania straminea* (*Nonagria Vectis*, Curt.), tolerably well figured by Freyer, which he had detected in the Hammersmith marshes feeding on the leaves of reeds, and which spin an external web in which they undergo their transformations; also a very large living British species of water-mite (*Hydrachna geographica*).

Mr. Evans exhibited a specimen of the rare *Agrotis puta*, captured on the evening of the meeting, in the Wandsworth road.

Captain F. Parry exhibited a box of *Coleoptera* from New Holland, Africa and India, including a new and very flat *Lamellicorn* insect belonging to the family *Cetoniidæ*, but having somewhat the form of *Platygenia*, with singular-shaped middle feet, from tropical Africa.

Mr. Saunders exhibited specimens of a species of *Polydesmus* and of *Julus pulchellus*, which he had found extremely destructive at the roots of plants in gardens. The latter insect was stated by Mr.

Newport to have been formed by M. Gervais into the genus *Planulius*, but with insufficient characters. He also stated, in reference to the question of the habits of these insects and the best modes of their destruction, that they deposit their eggs from March to May, after which there is an interval of a few months, a second period of oviposition being in July and August. Mr. Ingpen doubted whether these insects ever attack perfectly healthy plants, but Mr. Saunders mentioned various instances of an opposite character.

The following papers were read :—

Monograph of the Dipterous genus *Ceria*. By W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.L.S. (since published in the first part of the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Society).

A notice respecting the Prizes offered by the Rev. F. W. Hope.

Observations on the sexual distinctions and mode of copulation of an Indian species of *Mutilla*. By Captain Boys.

Mr. Westwood having suggested that one of the statements in Captain Boys's letter respecting the transporting of prey by a winged *Mutilla*, appeared to him to apply to a winged female *Scolia* rather than to a winged male *Mutilla*, as no male fossorial hymenopterous insect had been hitherto observed to possess such habits, Mr. Doubleday stated that he had captured many specimens of *Monedula* in the United States in the act of capturing gad-flies (*Tabani*), whence they are termed horse-guards, and that all his specimens proved to be males.

Mr. Westwood exhibited drawings of and made some observations upon the portable nests of the larvæ of different species of *Chlamys*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Fossil Cycadeæ in general, and especially on those which are found in Silesia. By Prof. GÆPPERT*.

THE author commences his memoir by observing that, notwithstanding the considerable increase of late in the number of species which compose the fossil *Cycadeæ*, the classification established in 1828 by M. Ad. Brongniart, in his 'Prodrome des Végétaux Fossiles,' still suffices, with a few modifications, for the wants of the new intercalations.

The great majority of the fossil *Cycadeæ* known up to the present time belong to the Jurassic formation; those which the author collected in Silesia are found in the deposits of argillaceous iron of Upper Silesia, deposits which form part of the above-mentioned formation. After passing in review the attempts which, since the publication of the 'Prodromus' of M. Ad. Brongniart, have been made to establish a new classification of the *Cycadeæ*, M. Gæppert enumerates the whole of these fossil vegetables, distributed according to

* Being an abstract drawn up by M. Tchihatcheff, and laid before the French Geological Society, Nov. 18, 1844.